

## Indian Chieftain.

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VINITA, IND. TER., Oct. 25, 1900.

**NATIONAL TICKET.**  
For President,  
WM. JENNINGS BRYAN.  
For Vice President,  
ADLAI STEVENSON.

Afton bought over 20,000 bushels of corn last week.

Bryan has concluded his campaign in New York making in all, sixty-five speeches.

The territory of Arizona has more than doubled in population in the last ten years.

Chelsea now sports two newspapers, the Commercial being the latest candidate for public favor.

It is generally thought that the strike among the Pennsylvania miners will be settled this week and work resumed.

Senator Hanna has visited Lincoln, the home of Bryan, and according to the republican papers, ruined things topay-turvy.

Smallpox is starting in early this season. The Wewoka court has been called off on account of its prevalence in that section.

The dressmakers of Minneapolis, Minn., are on a strike for more wages. Wouldn't it be a joke if the bootblacks would walk out some time?

The semi-annual meeting of the eighth annual session of the Oklahoma Territorial Medical association will be held at Oklahoma City November 15th.

From the way apples are coming in fruit gathering time must be here. There is a tendency to gather only the best in many orchards and let the inferior specimens go to waste.

Don't worry about the corn crop, it is large enough to take care of itself, and there will be cobs enough to make pipes enough for the whole world so that every smoker can have a new one at least once a week.

Jacob Bodovitz, the Ardmore merchant who was rejected from the Chickasaw nation Monday by Captain Jack Ellis under orders from the interior department, returned the next day and resumed business at the old stand.

The way the Frisco people are fixing up the road east from town looks like business. The Frisco will soon have not only more miles of track in the Indian Territory than any other road but will have the best roadbed ever seen in the west.

The Wagoner Record tells of a servant girl finding a genuine diamond in the craw of a chicken. The chicken came from Melvin and the Record says the classic hills of Fourteen Milecreek may contain diamond fields equal to those of South Africa.

Along with the wood and coal famine there is even a worse one in prospect for Vinita. After the adjournment of the Methodist conference that is coming next week there won't be yellow-legged chickens enough in Vinita to feed a church mouse.

The sentiment of the people of Vinita is almost unanimously in favor of waterworks for the town. With an abundance of good water flowing right out of the heart of the city there is no good reason why a system of waterworks could not be had at an early day.

While the subject of water works is up for discussion it might be well to remark that nothing but the best will be satisfactory. No cheap makeshift ought to be allowed. If good service is expected and the ruinous rates of insurance is to be cheapened we must have water with pressure sufficient to throw it over the tallest buildings in the town.

Extract from Dennis Flynn's speech, as reported in the Congressional Record: "Where the buzzard thrives, where the hot winds blow, where there is a general cussedness, selfishness and laziness, there you will find the populist." Flynn now denies the utterance, but says he only called the populist leaders buzzards. The Congressional Record is generally dry reading, but it is generally correct in its reports.

At a meeting of the business men's league of Ardmore, Wednesday night, it was unanimously determined to continue the fight to the end and test the legality of the law sought to be enforced in the highest courts of the land. It was also determined that in the event an effort was made to enforce the \$1000 penalty against one of their number for returning to his business after having been ejected by the Indian police, that the league

should take up the fight for him and meet the expenses of the litigation.

The members of Saint John's church, after having been denied services for nearly a year past, see the resumption of the regular service in the very near future, in fact just as soon as the church building, which has been started during the past week, shall be completed. The minister in charge is not new to the territory and its life. Before receiving his theological education he worked at Perry, Stillwater and Pawnee, Ok., under the direction of the bishop of this missionary jurisdiction. Three years ago he entered Bexley Hall, the theological department of Kenyon college, at Gambier, Ohio, where he finished his studies last June, and is now back in the territory to practically begin his ministry.

The tour of inspection over the Bartlesville branch, made last week by some of the Santa Fe officials, is now devoid of significance. It is generally believed, and this belief is based upon intimations made by a high official, that the Bartlesville branch will in the immediate future be pushed to a connection with the Santa Fe system in Texas. Such a movement would give the Santa Fe company by all odds the shortest route between Kansas City and the Gulf of Mexico. One thing is certain, the terminus of the branch will not remain at Collinsville permanently. Good business policy demands that the line be pushed to a southern connection—with the Frisco road at Tulsa, if nowhere else.—Bartlesville Magnet.

The action of the city council Wednesday night taking financial management of the public schools of Vinita out of the hands of the board of school directors is of doubtful utility and wisdom. It practically emasculates the board as to its supervision of the schools and makes it a useless body. The necessity for this radical action on the part of the city council does not appear to those who are interested in the success of the schools. The present board of school directors without exception are capable and energetic, and have placed the city schools in the front rank of territory schools. The action of the council has not been explained that we know of, and the reason for its action may be based upon facts that the general public has no cognizance of. The schools are the pride of the town, and the board deserves the support of every citizen of the place.

Orders issued from the interior department with reference to the cutting and sale of timber in the Cherokee nation have been so indefinite as to cause misapprehension and general unrest. To prevent the wanton waste of timber belonging to the Indians by outside parties is evidently the intent of the interior department, but the wording of the orders are such as to prohibit practically, the cutting or sale of wood for fuel. We believe that we would not be misled by anyone to state that no Cherokee citizen will be prosecuted for cutting wood for his own use or for sale, so long as he does not infringe upon the rights of others. The timber, and the stone together with the land is the property of the Indians and the intention of the government is only to protect them from each other and from outsiders in its fullest enjoyment.

**JOHN SHERMAN DEAD.**  
Ex-Senator John Sherman died at his home in Washington City Monday morning at 6:45, in his seventy-eighth year. The immediate cause of his demise was brain exhaustion, incident to extreme weakness and old age. He was unconscious for several hours before death claimed him. Senator Sherman's estate is estimated at a million dollars. Few men were more widely known as a statesman than he. His death was officially observed in Washington, funeral services being held in the capital and at Mansfield.

**T E FOUR MILLION CLAIM.**  
The prospect of a sale of the \$4,300,000 claim of the Cherokee nation is said to be good. One or two syndicates have had representatives in the territory prospecting with a view of purchasing the claim out and out. An offer of 85 cents on the dollar by one firm, and of 90 cents by another are freely spoken of. The sentiment among Cherokee citizens seems to be unanimous in favor of selling the claim if possible for cash in hand, and of disbursing it per capita among the Cherokee people. It is a little remarkable that the United States government has not paid that claim long ago. It arose as a part of the consideration the Cherokees were to receive for the sale of the strip, and should have been paid at the time the strip money was paid in 1894. If the big moneyed syndicates are willing to purchase it at 85 cents to 90 cents on the dollar it is safe to say that it is a pretty good

claim. The sale of this claim bids fair to be the leading feature of interest at the sitting of the national council next month.

## AGAINST THE WICHITAS.

### Land Claim Settled by the Supreme Court.

A decision has been reached by the supreme court of the United States in the case of the Choctaw nation and the Chickasaw nation, claimants, vs. the United States and the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians, defendants. The decision of the supreme court will not be an unanimous one; two, and possibly three, of the members will join in a minority opinion.

It is understood that the decision will sustain the opinion of the court of claims, handed down nearly two years ago, in which it was held that the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians, under treaty agreements, held only a possessive title in the lands occupied by them and that the Choctaws and Chickasaws had never parted with the legal title to the lands in dispute. The court of claims sustained the validity of the cession of the treaty of October 18, 1820, by which the Choctaws and Chickasaws acquired possession of this territory, and held that the treaty of 1866, by which the Wichitas affiliated bands of Indians secured the right to locate on the lands, gave them a possessive title only, vesting the final title to the lands in the United States in trust for the Choctaws and Chickasaws.

It was held, however, that the possessive title carried with it, when the existing conditions were disturbed by the breaking up of the tribal relations, individual allotments. The residue of the land however, belonged to the Choctaws and Chickasaws.

The decision of the supreme court of the United States on the question will raise new complications with reference to the opening up of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache country. Although only a small portion of the land of the Kiowa and Comanche country is involved in this suit, the same question arises with relation to the entire territory in dispute. The Choctaws and Chickasaws claim the same title to all the lands on the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservations that they had to the lands occupied by the Wichitas and affiliated bands.

**TO SETTLE OTHER CONTENTS.**  
All the tribes are parties to the same treaties, so that the decision of the supreme court in the Wichita case will decide the dispute in the case of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apaches. If the claim of the Choctaws and Chickasaws is sustained the secretary of the interior will be immediately enjoined from proceeding with all allotments on the reservation, and the sale of the residue of the lands. The decision of the supreme court is expected to invalidate the act of congress, and the federal courts in Oklahoma will, therefore, be obliged to grant injunctions against the secretary of the interior and the government officials to restrain them from carrying out the provisions of the act of congress.

Under the terms of the recent agreement, ratified by congress, between the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indians and the federal government, it was provided that the sum of one million dollars should be placed in the treasury of the United States to the credit of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indians in payment for all residue lands. Mr. Stanley, the representative of the Choctaw Indians at Washington, says his clients will not accept this amount and that the government will be compelled to enter into a treaty with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians before the country can be thrown open to settlement. This would require time, and it is doubtful whether a treaty could be agreed on and ratified by congress within the next two years. Thus, it would appear that the time for the opening of the country is problematical.

## HISTORY OF THE CASE.

The history of the case now before the supreme court of the United States is an unusually interesting one. The lands involved are located in what is known as the leased district of the Indian Territory, lying between the ninety-eighth and one hundredth meridians of west longitude. This district contains 7,715,223 acres, and is a part of the country ceded to the United States by France in 1803 in the Louisiana purchase. The case arose out of agreements entered into between the United States and the different Indians by which the Indians ceded and relinquished to the United States their claim, title and interest in the tract of country within the leased district, and the United States stipulated to allot the tract in severalty to the Indians. The agreement also provided for the opening of the lands to

white settlement.

When the agreement was promulgated, the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations claimed that, notwithstanding an alleged cession of land by them to the United States, the land was held in trust by the United States for them. The defendant Indians denied the claim and asserted an exclusive ownership.

The Choctaws based their claim to the lands on the treaty of October 18, 1820, which provides for the removal of the Choctaw Indians from Mississippi and Alabama and the cession of all their lands in these two states to the federal government in consideration of the tract of land in Indian and Oklahoma Territories, which included the lands now in dispute. By the fourth article of that treaty the United States stipulated that the cession of the Choctaws in Indian and Oklahoma Territories should remain without alteration until the time when the Indian nations should become so civilized and enlightened as to be eligible to citizenship of the United States and that congress should then lay out a limited portion or parcel of the land for the benefit of each family or individual in the nation.

## TREATY FOR HOMELESS INDIANS.

In 1855 another treaty was entered into between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, by which the land now in dispute was set aside for the use of homeless Indians, in consideration of which the United States paid the Choctaws \$600,000 and the Chickasaws \$200,000. The terms of this treaty were further elaborated in the treaty made eleven years later between the government and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.

In 1891, when the Wichitas and affiliated bands entered into a treaty with the government by which the lands in the Wichita reservation were to be allotted in severalty to the Indians and the residue sold for the benefit of the members of the tribe, the Choctaws and Chickasaws disputed the claim of the Wichitas and affiliated bands to the lands on which they were living, basing their contention on the treaty agreement referred to.

The Wichitas and affiliated bands contended that they held the title to the land in dispute by an original occupancy. They asserted therefore, that the treaty of 1820, by which the Choctaws and Chickasaws acquired title to the land from the United States, was illegal. As the United States, however, has at all times held to the policy that lands occupied by Indian tribes in territory purchased or acquired were subject to disposition by congress, the claim of the Wichitas was scarcely considered by the court of claims in its decision. The case reverted to the treaties of 1855 and 1866, by which the tract of land now in dispute was ceded to the government by the Choctaws and Chickasaws. The question raised was as to whether the cession was absolute or whether it was merely one of trust, and it is expected the supreme court will sustain the opinion of the court of claims.

## ONE FOR ONE STATE.

**Little Chance for Territory For Some Time.**

Wagoner, I. T., Oct. 22.—J. M. Lahay, treasurer of the Cherokee nation, is for statehood with Oklahoma. Mr. Lahay is a highly educated fullblood Cherokee. He said: "I prefer a state or territory to be organized out of the territory comprising the five tribes, but owing to the present chaotic condition of things, and the chances for the prolongation, together with the undoubted determination of congress to unite Indian Territory and Oklahoma in one state, I would gladly welcome the change. There are many things that are really in favor of a union of territories. Taxes, under a separate government, would necessarily be high, as the whole burden would fall upon personal property. It now has reached a point where any change would be a change for the better, and consequently would be welcomed by the people."

## ADAIR NOTES.

### OVER THE FENCE.

The heavy wind last night blew the chimney off the postoffice building.

Miss Maggie Cumming goes to Springfield soon to attend school.

Bob Carrelaway was down from Vinita yesterday.

Rev. Wheeling preached last night at the Methodist church. He is on the way to Vinita to attend conference.

A number of Adair people will be up to attend conference.

Adair is to have a wedding soon. The schools are both progressing nicely and the attendance good.

Edgar Langley is over from Southwest City visiting.

# It is One's Duty to Buy An Article As Low As Possible.

Believing that no one questions the integrity of this store, it is to us a pleasure to announce that our stocks this season include goods of such excellence as to attract the most fastidious. It is clearly to your own advantage to buy an article here for less cash than exactly the same style and quality cost you somewhere else. As soon as you're acquainted here you'll realize how these "overlasting" savings amount to great sums eventually. With our ponderous big store and wholesaled methods, its easy to save you money on every line.

## We Want to Call Your Attention to the Line of Ladies' Shoes we Carry.....

Every Pair Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction.

Ladies' fine French kid, lace, new military heel, all lasts and sizes, 3.50.  
Ladies' patent leather lace, heavy sole, a beautiful dress shoe, 3.50.  
Ladies' fine kid shoe, lace, mannish style, all sizes and widths, 3.00.

Here are a few of the special prices we are making in shoe department:  
Children's shoes, heavy, 5 to 8.....60c  
Children's shoes, heavy, 8 to 12.....75c  
Children's shoes, heavy, 12 to 2.....90c  
Every one bargains.



**CHASE & SANBORN, Importers, Boston.**

**There Are a Number of Bargains** in each department you cannot match any place in the city. Get one of our big bills that are full of prices that are hard to match any place, come to "The Greatest Bargain Emporium" of Vinita and get your fall goods. We sell the goods at lower prices than our competitors can.

**Remember Our Big Sale Closes Saturday, Oct. 27.**

Come and buy your fall goods now at Badgett's and become a regular customer of theirs and save some of that hard-earned money of yours.

# W. R. Badgett Mer. Co.

## Dawes Commission News.

CLAREMORE, I. T., Oct. 22, 1900.  
The Dawes commission commenced enrolling Cherokees in the opera house here today. Three hundred and twenty persons were enrolled and thirty-nine placed on doubtful cards. The commission will remain here until November 16th, 1900, and then move to Chelsea for one week and will close the year's work at Tahlequah on December 22. The number of applications passed upon by the commission to date are as follows: Cherokees, Shawnees and intermarried whites, 4748; doubtful, 666; rejected, 308; Delawares, 315; doubtful Delawares, 20. The average number of persons in each application is estimated at three and one half. The number of bona fide Cherokees enrolled to date is estimated at 16,618 persons.

## The Choctaw Extension.

Oklahoma City, Oct. 21.—President Francis L. Gowen, of the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf, General Manager Henry Woods, Traffic Manager J. H. Holden and Attorney J. H. Shartel, arrived here yesterday, and left for Fort Worth, Tex., where they will leave tomorrow for Amarillo, Tex., the proposed terminus of the western extension that has been ordered to be built from Weatherford, Okla. The officials will make a definite conclusion in regard to the future plans on this trip to be submitted to the directors at a meeting to be held in Philadelphia after the election is decided.

## Object to Allotment.

Denison, Tex., Oct. 21.—The Creek full blood council has been joined by Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees and Seminoles. They are armed with Winchester. All declare they will stand by the treaty of 1866 and will not take allotment of lands. Col. Shoenfelt, agent of the five civilized tribes, is confident that he can handle the situation.

One step was taken you very far. You've got to keep on walking. One word won't tell folks what you are. You've got to keep on talking.

One inch won't make you very tall. You've got to keep on growing. One little ad won't do it all. You've got to keep on going.

## Working Night and Day.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar coated globe of health, that changes weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fog into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by People's and A. W. Foreman's drug stores.

## A WELL-BRED VOICE.

It Leads Attractiveness to a Woman Who May Be Otherwise Without Charm.

Let any woman who has never studied her sex from this viewpoint, pause and listen, if she is able, while attending one of the afternoon functions devoted to the entertainment of women only. After close application, she will distinguish individual voices, and most especially those which are particularly pleasant and, plainly speaking, are not well bred, says Ladies' World.

It must not be inferred from this that the one who is so unfortunate as to possess such a voice may not herself be well bred; she may, as the term is understood, be both cultured and refined, yet the voice that utters her cultured and refined thought may be most rasping and unattractive.

Public speakers and singers count time well spent that is devoted to training the voice to platform work, but scarcely any attention is given to cultivating the voice for conversation—the medium through which ordinary mortals make their hopes and aspirations known.

True it is that by nature some are much more blessed than others in the gift of a voice that is pleasantly pitched. Still, if the case be otherwise, there is seldom need that it remain so.

Daily training will do much to alleviate the difficulty. Occasionally one reads of societies and clubs being formed for the study and improvement of the voice; but these cannot reach the masses.

If each one would endeavor to hear herself as others hear her, she might be able to understand her needs and make for herself many helpful and pleasing changes.

Have you ever watched admiringly a sweet and refined face and then turned away sadly disappointed, on hearing the voice?

On the other hand, have you ever been suddenly fascinated by a voice that has been found in possession of a woman otherwise plain and unattractive?

Every intelligent woman who has these experiences is able to draw her own conclusions, and will undoubtedly agree with the writer in the opinion that one of the needs of the American woman today, if she wishes to be considered thoroughly cultured and refined, is that she also possess a voice that will harmonize.

While there might be necessity for special directions in individual cases, it will be safe to advise that if the voice be pitched high, it must be gradually lowered, and the "sweetness" will, in most cases, follow.

"Your girls speak with such a drawl," said an American to an Englishman. "Well, that may be true, but they do not at least talk through their nose," replied the Englishman, with more truth than sentiment.

This mode of speaking, which is claimed to be an American product, always prevents clearness of diction wherever it is found.

If it be true that among women the faculty of speech is the one that is most constantly in use, then indeed all that will be necessary for the acquiring of a charming voice will be a clear understanding of right principles and the best method of applying the same.

Every woman who loves power, either for its own sake or for the sake of its being a medium for good, should awaken to the possibilities of her voice.

A well bred voice gives superiority to the mistress and deference to the maid.

It brings adoration to the sweetheart, and reverence to the wife and mother; it is one of the most potent influences for good, and, alas, for evil also. Wealth cannot buy it; neither need poverty crave it. It comes not by invitation, but by well-directed self-examination and persistent effort. Yet, is it not worth the while?

## ENTIRELY SUPERFLUOUS.

Telephone Operator Cuts Down a Message and Enlightens the Sender.

A negro wearing his best toggery entered the Independence (Mo.) office and wanted to know what it would cost to send his wife, who was at Cincinnati, a message, relatives the Chicago Inter Ocean.

The agent told him he could send ten words for 50 cents, whereupon the negro wanted to know if five words could be sent any cheaper. The answer was a negative one, the 50-cent rate was agreed to, and the sender, who could not write, dictated the following message to the Ohio better half: "I am going to Leavenworth on the first train this evening. I never had better health in all my life. I'll be at home Easter, the Lord will, and I've got lots of money."

The agent, who, from experience, knew how to economize words in a telegraphic message, arranged the negro's message as follows: "Just from California, going Leavenworth tonight; splendid health; home Easter." The message was read over to the negro, who said: "You didn't say nuffin' to her 'bout de money."

"She'll know you have plenty of money," said the agent, "or you wouldn't be fool enough to send her this message."

"Dat's so, boss," said the negro, who paid the money and walked out.

**Quick Pickles.**  
Cut small cucumbers, leaving a bit of the stem on each. Drop into boiling water, let boil five minutes, then take out into cans with a skimmer. Drain off all the water. Put a teaspoonful of salt and two or three peppers into each can and fill up with hot, strong vinegar and seal. We do not vouch for this recipe, but it may be tried by those who would like to simplify the work of pickle-making.—Detroit Free Press.

## MARVELOUS FRUIT FARMS.

A Hundred Million Pounds a Year Produced in California Valley.

With striking unanimity the people of California turned to the agricultural, horticultural and climatic advantages of the state. In the southern portion the inhabitants entered extensively into the growing of oranges and lemons, figs and kindred semi-tropical fruits. Oranges quickly became one of the distinctive products of California, enjoying wide marketing, much battery and plenty of profit, waxes Arthur I. Street, in Alameda.

In the central valleys, the residents learned to irrigate and to find artistic wells, evolving the Wright law defining riparian rights as the mining period has evolved the hydraulic and other mining laws, and producing wells flowing as high as 2,500,000 gallons of water daily. Here chiefly in the region now known as Fresno, raisins growing gradually developed until, in combination with other sections of the